

NO WORD FROM SPAIN

Nothing Definite Now Expected

Before To-Day at Noon.

THE DELAY INEVITABLE.

Demands of Spanish Internal Politics Must Be Borne in Mind.

THE WAR GOES RIGHT ON.

Watson's Squadron Will Proceed to Europe Whether Peace Comes or Not.

ROOSEVELT STIRS UP ALGER.

He Succeeds in Hurrying the Bringing Home of Shafter's Army.

THE TROOPS WILL RETURN.

They Cannot Leave, However, Until Spanish Prisoners Are Disposed Of.

NO NEWS FROM GENERAL MILES.

It Is Believed, However, He Will Be at San Juan's Gates Next Week.

SAGASTA WON'T BE HUSTLED.

He Says the Spanish Government Will Reply to the American Demands Next Week—He Is Consulting Party Leaders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.

There was an expectation at the State Department that perhaps towards the close of the afternoon some word might be received from Spain, through the French Ambassador, in reply to the President's deliverance yesterday upon the subject of peace conditions. This expectation was based upon the fact that the terms themselves had not been modified in any essential point, so that there was little occasion for prolonged discussion by the Spanish Cabinet, which was presumed to have thoroughly considered this matter before rendering the first reply. However, it was perceived from the news dispatches that the Madrid Cabinet meeting had been inconclusive; so it was then presumed that nothing definite could be expected before to-morrow noon, at the earliest.

SPAIN WILL ACCEPT.

There is a confident belief among administration officials that the Spanish Government will accept the terms laid down by the President, and that the delay of a day or two in recognizing the inevitable is to be accounted for by reasons of Spanish internal politics, which would not countenance an unresisting submission, without at least a display of a purpose to improve the terms. This, however, cannot be accomplished, and the French Ambassador, who is well aware of that fact, unquestionably has so informed the Spanish Government, though that government has preserved its record in good form by submitting the counter-proposition presented yesterday by M. Cambon to the President.

THE WAR PROCEEDS.

Meanwhile, preparations for the Wade expedition go on steadily. A number of general officers were to-day ordered to attach themselves thereto, among them General Randall, who was assigned only yesterday to command the new military camp at Montauk Point.

ROOSEVELT ROUGH-RIDERS.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough-Riders, has succeeded in hurrying the movements of the War Department in fetching Shafter's army away from Santiago, though in his disregard of conventionalities he has drawn upon his

WATSON GOING AWAY.

The Navy Department insists that no change has been made in the orders to the Watson squadron. Indeed, there seems to be now evident a purpose to dispatch this squadron to European waters, regardless of the termination of the war, the idea being that the splendid display which would be made by the American ships would have a beneficial effect in inspiring respect for our naval strength.

ROOSEVELT ROUGH-RIDERS.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough-Riders, has succeeded in hurrying the movements of the War Department in fetching Shafter's army away from Santiago, though in his disregard of conventionalities he has drawn upon his

head a rather sharp rebuke from the Secretary of War, who evidently regards the course pursued by Colonel Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives.

It is only fair to state that the War Department for some time has been intent upon removing these troops, and it is now more than a week ago that General Shafter was instructed by a special cablegram to cheer up the soldiers by publicly informing them of this determination. It was rather a question of ways and means than of lack of intention to redeem this promise that caused delay.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

As far as the question of removing the troops back into the mountains is concerned (the question which seems to have precipitated the indignation meeting among the American commanders at Santiago), it is learned that the Medical Department here made no such recommendation. All that it had to say on this subject was that if the troops must remain near Santiago, an effort should be made to remove them at once to some healthier camping-ground.

Surgeon-General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round robin" at Santiago that men who have suffered from the severe malarial-fevers of the South Cuban coast, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow-fever, as had been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria. Malarial-fever, it is stated, is no more a protection against a subsequent attack of yellow-fever than would be a case of measles against small-pox, while the fearful debility resulting from malarial-fever would certainly tend to make the victim a special mark for Yellow Jack.

THE SANTIAGO DIFFICULTIES.

The department to-day gave out a statement of its resources in the way of transports at Santiago, and also, as an incident, directed attention to the fact that the troops cannot be withdrawn as a whole until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of. Otherwise, there is no certainty that, finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago, and thus lose to the American army the small foothold in Cuba which it has cost so much blood and money to secure.

However, there is expectation that all the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to this country by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

NO NEWS FROM MILES.

To-day also passed without news from General Miles, and in his case the department feels sure that "no news is good news."

It is believed that at the rate of progress he is reported to have been making in his march across the island, the General will be at the doors of San Juan by the end of next week.

No very desperate defence of Porto Rico's capital is expected.

ROOSEVELT SAT DOWN UPON.

He Says Rough Riders Are Three Times as Good as Any State Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.—The following correspondence has passed between Colonel Roosevelt and Secretary Alger: "Santiago, July 23, 1898.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am writing with the knowledge and approval of General Wheeler. We earnestly hope that you will send us most of the regulars, and the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are as good as any State troops, and three times as good as any State troops, to Porto Rico. "There are 3,000 effective men in this division. If those who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Porto Rico in this cavalry division close to 4,000 men, who would be worth easily any 10,000 national guards armed with black powder, and Springfield, or other weapons. "Very respectfully, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT." ALGER'S REPLY. The following reply was cabled to Colonel Roosevelt to-day: "Your letter of 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army, and the Rough Riders have done well, but I suggest that, unless you want to spoil the effect and glory of your victory, you make no invidious comparisons. The Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful. "R. A. ALGER, "Secretary of War."

TOBACCO TARIFF FOR CUBA.

Rates Close to Our Internal Revenue Figures—Porto Rico Tariff.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—It is understood that the officials of the War Department have about completed the tobacco tariff schedule to be applied to Cuban ports, and that it will follow very closely, if not exactly, our own internal revenue rates. These are 12 cents a pound on manufactured tobacco and snuff; \$3.00 per 1,000 on cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds to the 1,000; \$1.50 per 1,000 on cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds to the 1,000, and \$1 a 1,000 on all tobacco cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds to the 1,000. The general tariff for Porto Rico has been prepared at the Treasury Department, and is now awaiting the action of the War Department. It is intimated that the rates will follow closely the Spanish rates as applied to imports from Spain, which are about 10 per cent. less than the general rates collected upon shipments from other countries.

ON THE WAY TO PORTO RICO.

Part of Grant's Brigade Sails—Other Troops Embarking.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 4.—A part of General Grant's Brigade is on the way to Porto Rico. The transport Hudson sailed at daylight this morning, with the Third Battalion and half of the Second Battalion of the First Kentucky Regiment. The only troops that embarked to-day were Battersies A and C, Pennsylvania Artillery, and the Governor's and Sheridan's troops, Pennsylvania Cavalry, which went aboard the Manitoba. It is understood this vessel will not leave port until Saturday. The First Kentucky Regiment was paid off to-day.

PHILIPPINE REPORTS TO SPAIN.

Insurgents Said to Be Getting Worst of It in Visayas.

MADRID, August 4.—Official reports from Iloilo, brought up to July 15th, show that the uprisings against the insurgents in Visayas have been vigorous; that in several skirmishes in Kamaras province, the insurgents were beaten, and that the insurrection in the northern provinces has been suppressed. According to the same reports, a British steamer, loaded with natives and a cargo of arms, coasted along the Visayas shore, but the inhabitants of the eastern towns opposed a landing of the munitions. On the Queen Regent's name-day, the news-

STANDS ON DIGNITY.

SAGASTA WON'T BE HUSTLED IN MATTER OF THE PEACE TERMS.

CONSULTING PARTY LEADERS.

Says His Government Will Reply to the American Demands Early Next Week—Following Action of Castelar in Virginian Affair.

LONDON, August 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Though peace is regarded as assured, it may not be attained so quickly as is generally expected. Senor Sagasta objects to being hustled, and insists upon everything being done in a quiet, orderly, and dignified manner. He considers it necessary to have full and satisfactory explanations as to all doubtful points, in order to enable him best to protect the national interests against the aggressive tendency of the Washington Cabinet. "He has also examined very minutely the exigencies of the internal situation and home politics, so as to avoid popular dissatisfaction and political unrest. The Spanish people, though sincerely desiring peace, are disposed to admire this hesitancy and tenacious holding out till the last, although aware that it implies greater sacrifice in the end. "As an illustration of this feeling, while General Toral is blamed for capitulating at Santiago, Captain-General Auguste, continuing a hopeless resistance at Manila, bids fair to be a popular hero. "It would be premature to suppose that the political consultations now proceeding foreshadow the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet when peace is concluded. The Conservatives have so constantly and loyally supported Sagasta throughout the war, that no factional opposition is feared for them."

TORAL AND AUGUSTE.

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CONFERENCES WITH LEADERS.

MADRID, August 4.—P. M.—Senor Sagasta, the Premier, conferred to-day with the presidents of both chambers of the Cortes, and is now conferring with Marshal Martinez de Campos and the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the last Cabinet of the late Senor Canovas. Until the official account of the peace negotiations is published, the utmost secrecy will be observed.

NO AGREEMENT YET.

MADRID, August 4.—P. M.—The consultations between the Premier, the presidents of the chambers, and other prominent persons are described as being really of a national character, with a view to ascertaining the opinions of all parties. The government has not yet entered upon any agreement regarding terms for concluding the war with the United States. The Cabinet will follow the advice of the party leaders, and will leave to the Crown the liberty of choosing new advisers.

ROBEDO FOR MORE WAR.

All the leaders thus far consulted have observed the strictest reserve with the exception of Senor Romero y Robledo, the leader of the Weylerite party, who declares himself in favor of continuing the war.

THE QUEEN REGENT HAS SUMMONED SEVERAL GENERALS FOR CONSULTATION.

La Correspondencia de Espana says the government has no present intention of convoking the Cortes. El Correo, the ministerial organ, says that, in addition to the monarchist chiefs, the Queen Regent will consult Professor Salmeron, the Republican leader, and an influential Carlist chief.

REPLY EARLY NEXT WEEK.

LONDON, August 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The government has not yet answered the American note nor received President McKinley's reply to the explanations asked for by Senor Sagasta. The Premier said to-day that the government would reply to the American demands early next week. "In consulting the party leaders, Sagasta is following the precedent of Castelar, when the Virginian affair threatened war with the United States. "It is not probable that he will resign as a result of the conferences. "The Premier is inclined to rush the treaty through without convoking the Cortes, trusting to get a bill of indemnity next month; but the party leaders are not likely to consent to this course."

ANTI-CARLIST ENCYCLICALS.

LONDON, August 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Pope is preparing an encyclical ordering the Spanish clergy to avoid all political strife, and praising the virtues and religious fervor of the Queen Regent. His Holiness will also send a letter to the Spanish people, to be read in all the churches, praising the present dynasty, and counselling the preservation of internal peace. Both documents are intended to be anti-Carlist in their influence."

NOTES FROM SANTIAGO.

The City to Be Given a Thorough Cleaning.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 4.—The steamer San Juan, in charge of Lieutenant Noble, of General Shafter's staff, left yesterday afternoon for Manzanillo, under a flag of truce, to embark there the wives and children of the officers of the Spanish forces which arrived here from Manzanillo to reinforce General Linares during the siege. They will be returned to Spain, with their husbands and families.

General Wood, the Military Governor, has appointed Major George M. Barber as Health and Street Commissioner. The city will be divided into sixteen districts, under the supervision of non-commissioned officers, responsible for the street-cleaning in their respective localities. Four thousand men will be immediately put to work cleaning the thoroughfares. The hospital-ship Oliveite has arrived from Tampa, and the Berlin from New Orleans.

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bles of Visayas tendered General Rios assurances of their devotion to the Throne.

HE WAS AT SANTIAGO.

One of the Indiana's Wounded Seamen Tells of the Great Battle.

Mr. Dixon Lee, a first-class fireman on board the United States battleship Indiana, who was wounded in the terrific battle off Santiago harbor July 3d, was in Richmond yesterday, en route to his home, in Iowa, from the hospital at Portsmouth.

He was shot through his right wrist by a Masher ball, and also received a painful wound over his right knee-cap. As he walked through the streets yesterday with his seaman's uniform on and his arm in a sling, he attracted considerable attention, and was frequently interrogated by passers-by, who desired to learn from one of the participants therein some of the details of the great battle in which Cervera's fleet was almost annihilated. Mr. Lee was seen yesterday by a Dispatch man, to whom he talked most interestingly concerning the battle. He was on board the Indiana and saw the whole engagement, notwithstanding the fact that he was injured during the latter part of the fight.

WHAT CURIOSITY DID.

He laughs now over his injuries, and says they are the result of his own folly, rather than good Spanish marksmanship. As a fireman it was his duty to bring ammunition from the powder magazines and load the guns for the gunners. He was engaged in this work when a portion of a protecting shield was shot away, and he walked through the hole made by the shot to take a look at the outside. He had hardly gotten beyond the safety mark when he was struck by two bullets, as described, and he lost no time in heading off a hasty retreat to safety.

Mr. Lee says that in the fight, so far as he could judge, the Oregon and the Brooklyn bore the brunt of the battle, though the Texas did as good work as any of the ships. The Indiana also did some effective work, though the little Gloucester covered herself with glory.

THE GLOUCESTER'S FIGHT.

One of the prettiest features of the fight, said Mr. Lee, was the work of the Gloucester. The big ships would close in on the Spaniards and throw hot shot into them for a few minutes, and then the little Gloucester, resembling nothing so much as she did a bantam rooster, would crawl up to the point of the enemy, and in less than a moment would have their decks swept as clear as though a hurricane had passed over them.

The Indiana, Mr. Lee told the Dispatch man, was not far from the Texas when the battle ended, as he (Lee) distinctly heard Captain Philip's cry, "Stand by!" through the megaphone to the boats on the ships adjacent to his to restrain their exuberant spirits out of respect to the dying Spaniards. Thanksgiving services were held, the sailor says, on nearly all the American ships immediately after the battle, and patriotic hymns were interspersed with prayers.

RAN AWAY FROM HOME.

Young Lee has had a most eventful career. He is the son of a well-to-do cattle-raiser at Clarinda, Iowa, and ten years ago, after having received a whipping at the hands of his father, ran away from home and enlisted in the navy. He remained away from home for more than seven years without communicating with his people, and now, for the first time since he left a mere boy, he is returning a wounded veteran, though still the picture of manly vigor. He has served his full term of service, and says he does not know whether he will re-enlist or not—that depending largely upon the wishes of his family.

BERLIN HONORS BISMARCK.

Impressive Services in the Emperor William Memorial Church.

BERLIN, August 4.—The funeral services held here to-day in memory of Prince Bismarck were of the most impressive character. They were attended by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the various German princes and princesses, all the members of the diplomatic corps, and the chief military and civil dignitaries. A guard of honor was placed in front of the Emperor William Memorial church, where the services took place. The exercises were opened and concluded by a choral song by the chorus from the Opera-House. The officiating clergyman in the course of his prayers alluded to the great services which the deceased chancellor had performed for the welfare of his country.

CEREMONY DISAPPOINTING.

The ceremony was brilliant and impressive as regards court display, but quite disappointing in other respects. It bore traces of haste and half-heartedness. The church was inadequately decorated, and the public displayed no enthusiasm in the service. The most disappointing feature was the fact that not a single member of Bismarck's family attended. The Royal pew set apart for the accommodation, remained conspicuously and signally empty. The bitterness of the old chancellor toward the young Kaiser seems to have reached beyond death.

SAVERS FOR GOVERNOR.

Other Nominations by the Democrats of Texas.

GALVESTON, TEX., August 4.—At the Democratic State Convention to-day Congressman Joseph Savers was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and J. N. Browning for Lieutenant-Governor. In accepting the nomination Congressman Savers said he approved every plank of the Chicago platform. The remainder of the State ticket nominated follows: Attorney-General, Thomas S. Smith, of Hillsboro; Comptroller, R. W. Finley, of Tyler; Land Commissioner, George Finger, of Fort Worth; Treasurer, John W. Robbins, of Vernon; Railroad Commissioner, Allison Mayfield, of Sherman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. S. Kemdall, of Ladonia; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas J. Brown, of Sherman; Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals, not yet nominated.

PORTO RICO VOLUNTEERS

Reported to Madrid as Disorganized and Abandoning Their Arms.

MADRID, August 4.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says: "Most of the volunteers are in a disorganized condition, and are abandoning their arms."

IMMATES ORDERED TO SANTIAGO.

MAON, GA., August 4.—The Associated Press Agency says that to-day by Colonel P. H. Ray, commanding the Third Regiment, United States Volunteers, at Macon, to break camp Saturday and proceed to Savannah, there to embark Sunday morning for Santiago de Cuba.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Police Board was held last night, but only routine business was disposed of. No action was taken on the question of permitting patrolmen to wear outing shirts, and go without vests.

WANT TO COME HOME.

OFFICERS AT SANTIAGO ASK FOR RETURN OF ARMY.

FEVER EPIDEMIC IMMINENT.

Men Must Be Moved at Once or Perish—Roosevelt Eloquent on the Subject—Round-Robin to Shafter—Removal Ordered.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 3, 5:30 P. M.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Summoned by Major-General Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth Army Corps. General Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him, on the recommendation of Surgeon-General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, which is much higher than Santiago. As a result of the conference, General Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks.

As an explanation of the situation, the following letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First Volunteer Cavalry, to General Shafter, was handed by the letter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press, for publication: "NO REASON FOR DELAY. "Major-General Shafter: "Sir,—In a meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning, we were all, as you know, unanimous in view of what should be done in the event of a change of opinion in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, where the cases are very few, a man died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotting sheep when a real yellow-fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic like the present, strikes us, as it is bound to do if we stay here at the height of the sickly season, August and the beginning of September. "NO QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE. "Quarantine against malarial fever is much like quarantining against the tooth-ache. All of us are certain that as soon as the authorities at Washington fully appreciate the condition of the army, we will be sent home. If we are kept here in a human possibility, mean an appearing disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. "The sick-list, large though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent. are fit for active work. Six weeks on the Norfolk coast, for instance, or elsewhere, where the yellow-fever germ cannot possibly propagate, would make us all as fit as fighting cocks, able, as we are eager, to take a part in the great campaign against Havana. In the fall, even if we are not allowed to try Porto Rico. "REMOVAL SAFE. "We can be moved North, if moved at once, with absolute safety to the country. Although, of course, it would be infinitely better if we had been moved north or to Porto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here, we would face yellow-fever with as much indifference as we face bullets, but there is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to guard against the surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and has not been since the city surrendered. It is impossible to move into the interior, and anyhow the interior is rather worse than the coast, as I have found by actual personal observation, for the camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the island can be. "I write, only because I cannot see our men, who have fought so bravely and who have endured extreme hardships and danger so uncomplainingly, go to destruction without a struggle, so far as lies in me, to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undesired. "Yours respectfully, (Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT, "Colonel Commanding First Brigade." "ROUND-ROBIN TO SHAFTER. "After Colonel Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American officers united in a "round-robin" addressed to General Shafter. It reads as follows: "We, the undersigned officers, commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the army of occupation of Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the North Atlantic coast of the United States, that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow-fever in the army is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases, but that the army is disabled by malarial-fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed, and that it is in a condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow-fever, which is sure to come in the near future. We know, from the reports of competent officers and personal observation, that the army is unable to move to any other point, and that the facilities for such a move, if attempted, and that it could not be attempted till too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without loss from malarial-fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow-fever. "REMOVAL OR DESTRUCTION. "This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for an unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives. "Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation, and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers who have been consulted. "Mr. M. Wood, the chief surgeon of the First Division, said: "The army must be moved north," and added with emphasis, "or it will be unable to move itself." "MUST RETURN AT ONCE. "General Ames has sent the following cable message to Washington: "The undersigned, Hon. Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; This army is incapable, because of sickness, of marching anywhere, except to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States, it must be at once." "To a correspondent of the Associated Press Agency, Ames said: "If I had power, I would put the men on the transports at once, and ship them north without further orders. I am confident such action would ultimately be approved. A full list of the sick men would reach you."

WE WAIT ON SPAIN.

THE NEXT ANSWER, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, WILL BE FINAL.

PRESIDENT McKinLEY'S CONCESSIONS.

They Are All Unimportant—One of Them is That the Peace Commissioners Shall Meet Outside This Country and Preferably in France.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The United States Government is now waiting to hear again from Spain, and this time it is said the answer will be final. Firmly, but courteously, the President has declined the earnest appeal of the French Ambassador to modify the United States demands, except in slight and comparatively unimportant respects. There is no doubt that the peace negotiations are progressing to the entire satisfaction of the President and the members of the Cabinet. A statement to that effect was made to-day by a high official of the administration, who expressed the belief that within a very short time there would be a complete cessation of hostilities. The conference yesterday afternoon at the White House, in which the President, M. Cambon, and Secretary Day participated, was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of details which are regarded by the President as unimportant, and hence the requests of the French Ambassador, for the most part, will be conceded to. One of these was that the commission to be appointed to settle the terms of a peace shall meet outside of the United States, and preferably in France. The President sees no material objection to granting this request, and it is said to be practically settled that the conference will be held in Paris. The Madrid Government, through M. Cambon, proposed a number of questions as to the time when Spain would be expected to evacuate Cuba and the territory to be evacuated, which the President, and Secretary Day, and the members of the United States Government, would be expected to discuss. The President was informed upon all of these points, presumably to his satisfaction.

CUBAN NEWS IN MADRID.

Evacuation of Gbarra—Question of Food in Havana.

MADRID, August 4.—It is announced from Havana that the town of Gbarra, on the north coast of Santiago de Cuba province, has been evacuated by the Spanish troops, and that the rebels on entering killed eighteen volunteers. General Killoe, the Military Governor of Havana, has asked the local newspapers to take up the question of the best way to distribute the available food supply in the city. General Blanco has decreed a suspension of the sittings of the Insular Chamber.

Cuban Insurgent Defeat.

MADRID, August 4.—An official dispatch from Havana, judging from the Raboya Battalion has defeated a large band of insurgents near Abasco, province of Matanzas. The enemy abandoned their positions, and were pursued for several miles. The Raboya Battalion, including their commander, Jovel, the Spaniards had two killed and fourteen wounded.

TRILBY EXCURSION

To Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View.

Round-trip, rate from Richmond only \$11. Special trains leave Washington via Pennsylvania railroad at 7:55 A. M. July 21st, August 4th, August 18th, September 1st, September 15th, and September 29th. Tickets from Richmond good twelve days for return passage on all regular trains, except limited express trains. Stop-over allowed on return trip to Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins Glen. For further information apply to Richmond Transfer Company, No. 938 East Main street, to Ticket-Agent, Byrd-Street Station, or to C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

Niagara Falls Tours

Via R. F. & P. R. and Penn. R. R.

Round-trip, rate from Richmond only \$11. Special trains leave Washington via Pennsylvania railroad at 7:55 A. M. July 21st, August 4th, August 18th, September 1st, September 15th, and September 29th. Tickets from Richmond good twelve days for return passage on all regular trains, except limited express trains. Stop-over allowed on return trip to Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins Glen. For further information apply to Richmond Transfer Company, No. 938 East Main street, to Ticket-Agent, Byrd-Street Station, or to C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

GAY OCEAN VIEW.

Old Point, Buckroe Beach, and Norfolk, Va., & O. Sunday Outing.

Quick, clean ride to the seashore every Sunday by Chesapeake and Ohio Sunday Outing Train, leaving Richmond 8:30 A. M. Ample coaches; no crowding; less money than any other line to seashore. One-way fare, Old Point, Ocean View, and Norfolk; 5-cent fares Old Point to Buckroe Beach. See the grand soldiers' camp near Newport News and the convalescing homes of Santiago. Returning, leave Norfolk 6:45 P. M., and Ocean View 7 P. M., and leave Old Point 8 P. M.

Not Like Others.

The Century is indeed "above and beyond all others." It is not like other reference works, because it has not copied its list of words and subjects from other dictionaries and encyclopedias, with all their mistakes and omissions. The Century is based on original research. Thousands of volumes, besides scientific reports and pamphlets, were read from beginning to end, and the result of the study of words was found which had never before been recorded in any lexicon. Its list of subjects has been selected from every field of human knowledge and endeavor, and every topic is treated in accordance with its importance to-day. It is not like other reference works, because its knowledge is not folded in long articles which takes knowledge to unfold. Throughout the work its encyclopedic topics are treated in alphabetical order. It is all index, and any child who can read it can consult it on any subject with perfect ease.

The Oppressive Heat

of the weather we are now experiencing can easily be avoided by taking the "Century" railway's Saturday outing of 75 cents, round trip, Richmond to West Point, Va., and return, good returning Monday following date of sale, leaving Richmond at 4:30 P. M. Saturday of each week. Only an hour's ride to salt water, where refreshing breezes blow continuously. The large party who will leave here Saturday to take a sail down the beautiful York river is only one of the many who, by their frequent trips, demonstrate the pleasure derived from a sail on the York in any of the best of available sail craft at West Point. This very low rate of 75 cents for the round trip, together with the excellent accommodations offered by the Terminal Hotel, at very moderate terms, offers an exceptional opportunity for spending a Sunday at a salt-water resort. Splendid bathing, boating, fishing, crabbing, etc., are among the amusements at